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The Mob-Cap;

OR

MY GRANDMOTHER'S TRUNK.

BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

It was past midnight, and the moon had gone down when the stage stopped at Edward Stanley's lodgings, who was about to visit his village home. The lamps threw a strong glare on the pavements, but the interior of the vehicle was in such deep shade, he could but imperfectly distinguish his fellow-travellers. He observed, however, that several young gentlemen occupied the front and middle seats, while an old woman, muffled in a cloak, sat alone on the back one. She turned her head sharply round as he entered and the light glimmering under her large hood was brightly reflected from a pair of spectacles of such capacious dimensions, they seemed to cover her whole face, or at least the few features that was visible through the wide plaited border of a mob-cap. Edward took the only vacant seat in the stage at her side, with a very respectful bow, which was received with something between a hem and a cough, a sound deriving itself, and rendered still more so, by its echo from the opposite seat, for the young gentlemen seemed determined to derive all the amusement possible from their antiquated companion. Edward had a convivial spirit, but he had too deep a reverence for age ever to make it a subject for mirth. It was in itself a sufficient guarantee for veneration, even when unaccompanied by those traits which impart a beauty to the furrowed brow, and to the hary head a crown of glory. The recollection of his own grandmother, too, who had died since his absence from home—one of those fine, dignified relics of the majestic simplicity of olden time, which remind one so forcibly of the degeneracy of modern days—gave a tenderness to his manners, in addressing an aged person, which was peculiarly engaging in the present instance, from the effect of contrast.

"Take care grandmother," said the young man opposite, as the stage jolted over a huge stone, "take care of your spectacles. We shall upset now, depend upon it."

"No thanks to you if we don't," cried she, muttering in the indistinct accents of age. Then turning towards Edward, she continued—"It is really refreshing to see a well behaved, decent young gentleman, after enduring the impertinence of the dandies and jackanapes. Never mind, you may laugh now, as loud as you please; but if you live, you will be old yourselves, one of these days."

She put her hand into her pocket, which seemed unfathomable in depth, and drawing out a snuff-box, after rapping it several times, she presented it to Edward, who was obliged from politeness to take a pinch, and all the passengers petitioning for a similar favor, a sneezing concert commenced, in which the old lady herself acted the most sonorous part. After the mirth occasioned by this chorus had subsided, she dropped her box into her pocket, and it sunk, like a pebble descending into a vault. Edward began to enjoy his journey exceedingly; he never felt disposed to sleep in a stage coach, and the old lady declared herself of the same temperament, though he gallantly offered his shoulder as a pillow, to the great amusement of the others, who were ere long nodding their heads to and fro, occasionally striking their heads against each other, or reclining backwards in more unsocial attitudes. Edward and his muffled companion fell into the most familiar and agreeable conversation. She seemed very shrewd and original in her remarks, and exercised the privilege of age in inquiring his name, the place of his residence, &c.

"Ah," said she, "I knew you had a mother and sisters—or a sister whom you loved, from your kindness to me, an old woman and a stranger. Heaven be blessed for the influence of gentle ones on the heart of man. And you are going to the village of ——. Do you know any thing of the widow Clifton, daughter to Squire Lee, who lives somewhere in those parts?"

"Not personally—but report says she is such a gay, dashing character, I suspect she will find herself very much out of place in a sober country town. I hear, through my sister, that she is to take possession of her late father's dwelling, which has been fitted up for his accommodation in quite a princely style. You speak as if you knew her, Madam."

"Yes, for I was a great friend to her grandmother, a fine old lady as ever lived, a thousand times handsomer than Gertrude—but very likely you may not agree with me. Young eyes see different from old ones."

"Is she young?" asked Edward.

"Yes," she is scarcely twenty, for she married, poor thing, at a very early age, and was left a widow soon after. She has need of more discretion than she has now, or ever will have."

"I should like to see this gay young widow," said Edward, musingly, the vision of a pair of heavenly blue eyes that he *had seen* stealing softly before him, "but it is not likely that we shall become acquainted, for my mother and sister live very retired, and when I am at home I devote myself to them."

It was surprising in what confidential terms he was addressing his new acquaintance, and how entirely he forgot to ask her name and residence, though he had so freely imparted his own.

As the morning air came chill and dewy over the hills, she drew her cloak more closely round her, pulled down her hood, and seemed drowsy and silent. Edward was not sorry to be left a while to his own reflections. He thought of the mild eyes of his mother, at that very moment, perhaps, turned towards the window anxiously watching his coming, of the more eager anticipations of his only sister, and more than all, he thought upon "the witching smile that caught his youthful fancy."

He was roused from his reveries by the sudden stopping of the stage, and he found he was to be separated from his ancient friend. Jumping out with as much alacrity as if he were in attendance on youth and beauty, he assisted her as she descended with slow and difficult steps, and opening the gate for her to pass, gave her a cordial and respectful farewell.

"I shall not soon forget you, young gentleman," and if the time ever comes when I can serve you, you will find the aged can remember the kindness of youth."

Resuming his seat, his thoughts winged their way towards the home he was now rapidly approaching. In two or three hours he began to distinguish the trees familiar to his boyhood. A little further, a majestic elm stretched its lordly branches over the street, that passed it on either side, the land-mark of his school day pastimes. Then a white house glimmered through the green foliage that overshadowed it,—and a moment more, Edward was in the arms of his mother, with his sister clinging around his neck. An only son and brother, returned after twelve months' absence, to beings whose best affections were garnered in him, might reasonably call forth very warm and joyous emotions. A shade however passed over their brows, as the saddened glance of Edward rested on the easy chair, where he had last beheld that venerable form, with placid brows, crowned with living silver, now laid low in the dust—and they all *remembered the dead*.

A year's residence in the heart of a city, would naturally produce some change in a young man, as yet only in the morning of manhood, and as Clara's admiring eyes ran over the face and figure of her brother, she blushed at her own rusticity. There was an indescribable something in his air and manner, that told he had been in a region different from her own, and a shadow of awe began to steal over the deep love she felt for him. Mrs. Stanley, whose chastened and pious thoughts were dwelling on the inner man, rejoiced that his heart remained unchilled, during his intercourse with the world, for the fountain of filial tenderness was still full and gushing over.

Edward Stanly was poor—that is, he had only his own unborn energies to carry him through the world. He had just completed his studies as a lawyer, having finished his last year with one of the most distinguished members of the bar, a friend of his late father, who, though he died poor in one sense of the word, was rich in the good opinion of his fellow-men. Edward was resolved it should prove a year of probation, and adhered to his determination not to suffer even the holiest interests of nature to turn him aside from his endfast course. The trial was past—he was admitted to the bar—and now felt privileged to rest and refresh himself for a while at the well-springs of the heart.

That evening, as he looked abroad and saw the moon, sending down such rills of light through the deep shades of the landscape, he thought how beautiful Fanny Morton had looked, when she stood, a year ago, in the midst of such silver waves, and he longed to know how she would look then, standing in the self-same moonbeams. The wish was easily accomplished, for her father's house was but a short distance from his own, and he soon found himself near the threshold. The house was situated a little retreating from the street, and the path which led to it was soft and grassy, lying too in thick shadow, so his approach was not perceived. There she stood, almost in the same attitude, leaning against the door, looking up with eyes so deeply, beautifully blue, they seemed to have borrowed the colour from the night heaven to which their gaze was directed. Her fair, flaxen hair glittered in the moon light with a golden lustre, brightly contrasting with the pure whiteness of a brow, where the serenity of youth and innocence was now softly reposing.

"Fanny!" said Edward, emerging from the shadow; and she sprang forward at the well-known voice, with a bounding step, and a joyous smile.

"Edward, I am *so* glad you are come."

Her manner was so frank and affectionate, it relieved him from the agitation he felt in addressing her. Perhaps he felt a disappointment in meeting her childish expression of pleasure, instead of the deep silence of joy, for it is certain the romance of his feelings considerably subsided, and he uttered some common place sayings, instead of the high-wrought sentiments in which he had been indulging. He had never told Fanny in so many words that he loved her, but they had lived in the almost daily interchange of offices prompted by affection. In absence he had blended her image with every memory of the past and every hope of the future, and now in her presence, he acknowledged that she was fairer and lovelier than even the visions his fancy had drawn. The people of the village seeing Fanny again the constant companion of Edward and Clara Stanley, as in former times, prophesied a speedy union, though they dwelt on the excessive imprudence of the match, as they were both too poor to think of marrying, and many declared Fanny to be nothing better than a piece of painted wax-work, fit only to be looked at and admired.

They were returning one evening, about sunset, from a walk in the woodland. Fanny was literally covered with garlands, which Edward and Clara had woven, and with her straw hat swinging in her hand, and her fair locks unbound, she formed the most picturesque feature of a landscape, then rich in all the glories of summer. They turned aside from the path, for the trampling of horses' feet were behind them.

"Look, brother, look!" exclaimed Clara, as a lady, in company with two gentlemen, rode gaily by. She was dressed in green. Her long riding dress swept far below her feet, and waving feathers of the same colour mingled with the folds of a veil that floated lightly on the breeze. She turned and looked earnestly at Fanny, who, blushing at her fantastic appearance, drew behind Clara, when the veil of the stranger suddenly loosened, and fluttering fell at Edward's feet. Never was a fairer opening for gallantry. The lady checked her spirited horse, and bending gracefully forward, received the veil from the hands of Edward, with a smile and a bow that would have repaid any man for a greater exertion. Her complexion was dark, but richly coloured with the warm hues of exercise and health; and when she smiled, her eyes were so brilliantly black, and her teeth so glisteringly white, that Clara could talk of nothing else for an hour after she reached home—and Edward caught himself wondering several times, who the lady of the green plumes could be.

"Yes," said he, suddenly, when he saw at night lights gleaming from the windows of the great white house on the hill—"It must be Mrs. Clifton, the dashing widow."

And Mrs. Clifton it proved to be, whose arrival caused no slight sensation in this quiet village. Edward and Fanny were quite forgotten in the superior claims of one, who, though among them, was not of them. One represented her as proud as Lucifer, sweeping through the streets with her officer-like cap and feathers—another, as a Lioness, leaping her horse over hedges and walls. Some represented her as dark as an Ethiopian, terrible and grand—and others, as beautiful as an angel, and blythe as a wood-nymph. Meanwhile the unconscious object of these contradictory and mostly invidious remarks, continued her rides over hill and dale with unwearied activity, and sometimes she appeared in a splendid carriage, with a footman, who was said to be dressed in livery, though he were a suit of sober grey.

What was the astonishment of Clary Stanley, when she saw one morning this splendid carriage stop before her own door, and Mrs. Clifton herself descend from it? Clara's next feeling was deep mortification; for both her mother and herself were dressed in plain calico morning frocks, and the room was in a state of particular disorder, for she was occupied in cutting and arranging work, and her brother had covered the table with papers he was about to examine.

"Oh, Edward!" cried Clara, "if there's not Mrs. Clifton; what shall we do?"

"Do," said he, laughing and starting up eagerly—"Why ask her to come in;" and with an ease and self possession that almost provoked the mortified Clara, he met this startling visitor at the threshold.

She introduced herself with so much grace and politeness, and fell into conversation so readily and simply, apologizing for what she feared might be deemed an intrusion, but expressing an earnest wish to become acquainted with neighbours in whose society she anticipated so much pleasure, so naturally and sincerely, that Clara's burning cheeks began to cool, and her confused senses to be sufficiently collected to appreciate so signal an honor. Mrs. Stanley was too truly refined and well-bred to share in her daughter's embarrassment. She was not ashamed of the simplicity of their dress, and she did not look upon the proofs of Clara's industry and Edward's literature scattered about the room, as at all disgraceful. Moreover, she was very proud of her son, and thought she had never seen him appear to such advantage as at this moment, when engaged in animated conversation with this graceful and charming lady. Mrs. Clifton admired the garden, the vines that made such fairy lattice-work around the windows, the pictures that hung upon the walls, till every thing around her became exalted in Clara's eyes, with charms unknown before. When she rose to depart, she urged Mrs. Stanley so warmly to visit her, and to suffer her to see much of Clara, it was impossible not to believe she was soliciting a favour. She was so lonely she said—the friends who had accompanied her were returned, and she had nothing but her books and harp for companions. Her harp! Clara was crazy to hear a harp. The very idea carried her at once into the fairy land of romance, of Ossian's heroines and Milton's angels.

"Is she not the most charming woman you ever saw in your life?" exclaimed Clara, the moment she had left them. "I quite forgot my calico frock and these linen shreds, long before she was gone. Did you ever see any one so polite and condescending? I wonder how she came to select *us*, from all the village, to call upon," and she smiled at the importance it would give them in the eyes of their neighbors.

"I am not so much surprised," said Mrs. Stanley, "as her father and yours were on intimate terms, and it is probable she has taken pains to ascertain his friends. She had just married when Mr. Lee came into the country, and as she went immediately abroad, she never visited the place during her father's life. She married very young, and I think I have heard she was not happy in her union. She certainly does not seem inconsolable at her husband's death."

"Is she not delightful, brother!" continued Clara, in a perfect fever of admiration. "Did you ever see such eyes and teeth? and though she is dark, her complexion is so glowing and clear, I don't think she would look as hand-some if she were fairer. I wonder if she will marry again!"

"You wonder at so many things," replied Edward, laughing; "you must live in a perpetual state of astonishment. But I do think, Clara, that Mrs. Clifton is very delightful and very charming and graceful, and I hope my dear little rustic sister, will try to imitate her graces."

Edward would never have breathed this unfortunate wish, had he anticipated how faithfully poor Clara would have obeyed his injunction.

(To be continued.)

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Speech of Mr. Calhoun,

On the engrossment of the bill for graduating the price of Public Lands.

January 15, 1839.

Mr CALHOUN said: I have no desire, Mr. President, to retard, in the smallest degree, the final action of the Senate on this bill; and in order to avoid unnecessary consumption of time, I intend to state, as concisely as possible, my views of the proper policy to be pursued in reference to the public lands lying within the limits of the new States; and my reasons for voting against the engrossment of this bill.

I shall begin with premising that I am under strong conviction, both from observation and reflection, that we have arrived at the period when an entire revolution of our land system, as far as it is applicable to those States, is unavoidable. They have, in fact, outgrown the system. Since its first adoption, they have come into existence, have passed through a state of infancy, and have now arrived at manhood. The system which was wise and just at first, is neither wise nor just applied to them in the changed condition.

We have heard much, Mr. President, in the present discussion, about the growth of the new States; but, if I may judge from the various measures proposed on the present occasion, we have neither realized its rapidity, nor the unavoidable changes in our land system which must follow in its train. Their wonderful growth is, indeed, one of those realities almost beyond the grasp of imagination. —When I go back twenty-seven years, to the period when I first became a member of the other House, and compare what the new states then were, to what they now are, I am lost in wonder and amazement. Their growth is without example. There is nothing like it in history. At that time there was but a single new state, (Ohio.) I exclude Kentucky, Tennessee, and Maine, all of which have been admitted since the adoption of the Constitution, and limit my remarks to those which have since sprung up on the public domain.

Ohio had then but one Representative in the other House, Jeremiah Morrow, an honest and sensible man, who was at that time at the head of the Committee on Public Lands, and had the confidence of the House so completely that his voice was the law on all subjects connected with them. So little interest did they, at that time, excite. There were then thirty-two Senators in all, of which Ohio had, of course, two; that is one-sixteenth of the whole. In the electoral college she had three votes, which made her weigh about the one fiftieth in that body—a weight scarcely felt or estimated in the political movements of the day.

Such, at that time, was the infant and feeble condition of the new states. Since then, in a period but little exceeding that allotted to a single generation, to pass over the stage of life, how wonderful the change! Instead of one, as then, there are now nine new states, and in the place of two Senators in thirty two; we now have eighteen in fifty-two; making, instead of one-sixteenth, more than a third of the whole; and already three Territories, Florida, Wisconsin, and Iowa, are struggling for admission. When admitted, which must be shortly, there will then be twelve new states, with twenty-four Senators in fifty-six, which will increase their relative weight in this body to three-sevenths of the whole.

But as wonderful as has been the increase in this body, it will be still more so, after the next census, in the other. It will be taken next year, and a new appointment of the members will be made under the constitution; when, instead of a single member, being less than one in a hundred as was the case twenty-seven years ago, the representation of the new states will then stand to the old, at least, as forty to sixty, or two-fifths of the whole, as calculated by a friend familiar with the subject, and in whose accuracy I have entire confidence. The new states having, as they will then, three-sevenths in this, and two-fifths in the other House, will, of course, have a relative weight in the electoral college, or the same thing in a choice of a President, compounded of the two, that is, five-twelfths of the whole. So much for the past.

Now if we turn to the future, we shall find the cause of this amazing growth so far from being exhausted or weakened, is acting with increased force, and urging forward the growth of those states with accelerated, instead of a decreasing velocity; so much so, that the past changes in the last twenty-seven years will appear as nothing compared with what will take place in the next twenty-seven, unless some unforeseen occurrence should intervene to retard their progress. If my memory serves me, our population, twenty-seven years ago, was about seven millions; and our annual increase then, that is, the excess of births over deaths, including emigration, about two hundred thousand, estimating our growth at three per cent. compound. Since then, our population has increased not less than nine millions, making the present probably about sixteen; which, on the same data, will make our annual increase at this time but little short of half a million; the greater part of which will find their homes in the new states.

I will not enter into a minute calculation as to the effects of this great increase on the relative weight of the new and old states at the next succeeding census, in 1850. It is sufficient to say, that it will give a decided majority to the former, both in the House of Representatives and in the electoral college, and, of course, in the government; and thus, in the short space of one generation and a half, the centre of political power, as between the old and new states, will have passed from the former to the latter.

Now, with these unquestionable results before us, I ask, not whether it would be wise to continue the old system; no sir! a far bolder question, *will it be practicable?* And if not practicable, would it be wise to struggle to continue it, till overthrown by the force of unavoidable and irresistible causes? I ask, what would be the effects of such a struggle? Would it not be to excite, in the first instance, animosity and discord between the old and new states, and in the end, to overthrow the entire land system, with the certain loss, ultimately, of the public domain? I shall not, on this occasion, attempt a formal discussion of these points. I propose in order to illustrate, simply to show how vain and dangerous would be the attempt to hold on the present system, under these great and growing changes, by tracing its operation under a single aspect, its bearing on the Presidential question.

To have a clear conception of this, we must bear in mind, that after the next census the new states will have five-twelfths of the electoral college; and, of course, compared to either of the other sections, a controlling voice in the election of a president. He who keeps this in mind, and understands the workings of the human heart and of our system, must see, that in the Presidential *contest*, (for such it must ever be,) the great point, hereafter, will be to secure their favor; and that this can best be done by favoring their peculiar views and policy in reference to the public lands. Now one of two things must follow: either all the candidates will enter into this competition, in which case the struggle will be who shall go farthest, and its consequence to give the vote to him who may bid highest. It is easy to see how this would end. The public domain, the noble inheritance of the people of this Union, would be squandered, or rather gambled away, in the contest; and would thus be made at the same time, the means of plunder and corruption, and of elevating to power the most profligate and audacious.

But if, instead of all the candidates seeking the favor of the new states, a part should court their interest, and the others that of the old states, the train of events would, indeed, be varied, but the ultimate result would be the same. On this supposition each of the candidates would resort to means best calculated to secure the section on whose support he might rely.—Those looking to the new states would push to the extreme the favorite policy of those states in reference to the public lands; while the others would take the opposite extreme in favor of the old states. Now, when we reflect that the new and the old states must necessarily, from their different position and relation to the public lands, entertain very different views of the policy that ought to be pursued in relation to them, in almost every point—so much so, that the one shall consider that but as the demands of justice which the other shall regard as nothing short of open plunder, as we have witnessed in this discussion—we may form some conception of the violence of the conflict which must ensue in the case supposed. We have had, even in this early stage, and on this very question, some indications of what we may expect. The most violent animosity and hatred would follow, and every man, be his motives ever so pure and patriotic, would be regarded the friend or enemy of the new or the old states, as his opinions favored the policy of the one or the other. The final termination of the conflict would not be doubtful. Whatever turns of fortune might occur, in its progress, the new states must, in the end, prevail. Their relative increase is far more rapid than the old; so much so, that after 1850—that is, after the third Presidential election from the next—they would be left, as I have shown, in undisputed possession of the field. In the mean time, while the struggle is going on, the animosity would daily increase on both sides. The longer it continued the more bitter it would become, and the more certainly and completely would the present system be overthrown, if, indeed, the Union itself should be strong enough to withstand the shock. Such must inevitably be the fate of the present system, should we have the folly, I might say the madness, to attempt to continue it as it is, so far as the new states are concerned, regardless of the great changes which have already taken place, and the still more mighty in progress.

Having now pointed out the danger, I turn next to the deeply important question of remedy, which demands the most prompt and solemn consideration, both of the government and the community. The question is, what means shall we adopt to avert the mischief which I have shown to be so rapidly approaching, and which must inevitably soon arrive, if not prevented by some speedy and efficient measure? Already one has been proposed, originally brought forward to relieve a distended treasury of its burden, but which its author (the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Clay) has renewed on the present occasion, doubtless with the view, in part, at least, to meet the growing disorders of the system. His proposition is to divide the proceeds of the public lands among the states, with the double view, I suppose, to a more equal participation in the advantages of the public domain by the members of the Union, and to preserve the present system by a more vigilant guardianship of the states. I do not now intend to discuss the merits of this measure. My object is simply to state, in general terms, my opinion in relation to it, without entering into the reasons on which it is grounded.

There appears, then, to me, to be great and decisive objections to the measure. The right to adopt it may, in the first place, be fairly questioned. We hold the public domain as a common property or fund, belonging to the states of the Union in their confederated, and not in their individual character. They were acquired either by purchase, out of common funds belonging to the Union, or by cessions from the states to the Union, to be held as a fund in common; and I am at a loss to conceive what right we have to make that which belongs to the whole Union as a common fund, the separate fund of each state. It seems to me that it cannot be done without a manifest breach of trust and a violation of the Constitution. This is no new opinion, formed for the occasion. It was, on the contrary, formed when its author first introduced the measure, and when he and myself thought alike as to the necessity of relieving the treasury of its surplus, in order to avoid the difficulties and the dangers which have since followed. Believing, then, that it would be effectual for that purpose, and more easily adopted than any other, I examined it with an inclination to embrace it as a temporary measure of relief against a pressing evil; but it was impossible for me to bring my mind to assent to the right of adopting it.

But suppose this difficulty surmounted, there are others, which I regard as insurmountable. Among them the fiscal objection is very formidable. The revenue from the lands cannot be spared at present, and if distributed, as proposed,

by the measure, would necessarily throw the whole expenses of the government on a single source—*the duties on imports*—and which must be followed by their increase. This would neither be fair, nor equal; and to which I, representing in part, a portion of the Union, on which the increased burden would mainly fall, cannot assent.

But as formidable as is this, there are others far more so. It would not meet or avert the approaching danger. It would still leave the public lands in the new states, under the operation of the present system, and the subject of violent conflict between them and the old states, with all the calamitous consequences to which I have adverted. Instead of preventing the danger, it would, in fact, hasten and aggravate it. It may be laid down as a maxim, that no measure can avert it, which is not adopted with the approbation and consent of the new states; for the simple reason, that they must soon become the predominant power; when that which was established against their consent would be certainly overthrown. Such would be the case with the measure under consideration. If adopted, it must not only be without the consent of those states, but with their strenuous opposition, of which we have had the most conclusive evidence on the present occasion. When moved by its author, as an amendment to this bill, it was violently opposed at the threshold from that quarter, and received but a single vote from the new states. It is not necessary to inquire whether this opposition on their part is reasonable, or not: whether it is the result of mere prejudice, or of deliberate conviction that it is hostile to their interests. The fact itself, that there is an almost universal and determined resistance to the measure on their part, right or wrong, is, of itself, sufficient proof that it cannot be relied on to avert the threatening danger. On the contrary, its necessary effect must be to accelerate and aggravate it. Its adoption would, at once, bring the old and new states into violent conflict, in which the former would be arrayed, almost to a man, in determined effort to overthrow the arrangement, or some more hostile measure. Add to this that the presidential contest would not fail to run into the controversy, and thus redouble the excitement and animosity, with all the fatal consequences which I have shown must follow from blending the two.

Assuming, then, that the scheme is both objectionable and inefficient, the question again occurs, what ought to be done? My mind is made up, after the most serious and deliberate reflection, that there is, and can be, but one remedy: to *cede*—not that is not the proper, the constitutional word—to *dispose* of the public lands to the states within the limits of which they respectively lie, on such terms and under such conditions as shall, at the same time, be just and liberal to the new states and safe to the old. We must, in a word, *part with the ownership and administration of the lands lying within the states*, leaving those in the territories, and beyond, under the operation of the present system. *The evil lies in ownership and administration, and without parting with them no permanent or effectual remedy can be applied.*

But what shall be the terms—what portion of the proceeds of the sales of those lands shall be left to the states, to remunerate them for the expense, trouble, and responsibility of their administration, and what portion shall be paid over to the government annually as a compensation for the land? I am not prepared to answer this question. Its decision must depend on a careful and minute examination of all the facts and circumstances of the case. But I am decidedly of the opinion that the portion to be left to the new states ought not only to be ample to cover the trouble, expense, and responsibility of management, but very considerably beyond, so as to unite their interests with ours, in order to give stability to the arrangement and insure care and fidelity in the management. Resting my estimate of the compensation on these principles, I have supposed that the new states might pay over annually one-half of the gross proceeds of sales to the government, and have an ample sum left for their compensation. But this is a mere estimate, without sufficient data, and is, of course, liable to be increased or diminished after a careful calculation founded on facts.

With these suggestions as to the terms, I next proceed to the conditions on which the lands ought to be disposed of. I propose to suggest only the most prominent, without pretending to a full enumeration.

In order to give stability to the arrangement, it will be indispensable that the whole transaction should assume the form of a compact; and for this purpose, that Congress should pass an act containing the terms and conditions of the transfer; and that each of the new states should pass one, on their part, to be irrevocable, assenting to the same, before it is made. The act of Congress should, of course, determine what part of the proceeds is to be paid annually to the government, and the time and manner of payment; and also to provide for keeping regular books of accounts, to be open to the inspection of the government, so that the exact state of the account between it and the states, may at all times, be ascertained by the former.

The act of Congress should also contain all the prospective provisions which may become necessary in the future administration of the lands under the arrangement; and should then provide that the land laws, as modified by the act, and as far as they are applicable to the new state of things, shall remain unchanged, without the consent of Congress. A provision of this kind would be not less essential to the states, than to the government. Without it there could be no stability or uniformity. Without it the states would, in a short time, enter into a competition to turn the current of immigration, each towards itself, which would commence a reduction of price, and end by a loss of the lands. But with the provision proposed, the system would retain its uniformity, and become more stable than at present.

To enforce the faithful execution of the compact, the act should also contain a provision that, in the event of the violation of the conditions of the cession, all grants thereafter made by the state should be null and void. This would place the compact under the protection of the courts of the Union, and make it the interest of the state and its citizens to observe it. In this connection, the liberal allowance proposed to be made to the states, in order to unite their interest with ours, would be important. The revenue which they would derive from the land would be applied to roads, canals, or other improvements, that would create a powerful interest in favor of the arrangement; which, with the conditions proposed, and their sense of justice, would ensure, I trust, on their part, a faithful execution of the compact.

Such, as it appears to me, should be the leading conditions, but, doubtless, there are many others which would be suggested by full and careful examination of the subject.

This, Mr. President, is the general outline of the measure which I propose as a remedy; and which brings up the important question, would it accomplish the object intended; that is, would it arrest the growing conflict between the new and the old states? Would it prevent the public domain from being converted into a fund to make Presidents, and to be squandered away in the struggle? And, finally, would it substantially, and more effectually than any other measure, secure to the Union the benefit of the public lands lying within the new states? It is the conviction that it is better calculated to secure these important results, than any other measure that can be devised, which has induced me to present it for consideration; and it is on that issue, exclusively, that I intend to rest its fate. All I ask is a calm and impartial investigation, confidently believing it will bear the test, and willing to abide the result. Without attempting to enter on such an investigation now—for which I have not the necessary information, and, if I had, it would not suit the occasion—I propose to limit myself to a few brief remarks in support of my conviction.

That a measure, such as I have suggested, if it should be adopted with the hearty consent of the new states, would arrest the growing conflict between them and the old, and take the public lands out of the Presidential contest, must be obvious on a little reflection. It would remove the cause of conflict, the only effectual mode of preventing the threatened danger. Transfer the lands, and the administration of them, on just and liberal terms, to the states, and close our land offices within their limits, and you will, at once, place the states beyond the reach of the action of the government, and influence of executive control, and would thereby leave both the new and old, as far as the land question is concerned, free from all improper bias in the election of the Chief Magistrate. The only point of conflict that could possibly remain between them in reference to the lands, would be as to the conditions of the cession; but it may be easily shown, that if the terms should be liberal and satisfactory, in the first instance, to the new states, as I have proposed, that they would neither have the disposition nor the interest to disturb the compact; or if they should, the hazard of losing the lands in consequence would be far less than it would be should the present system be continued. But there may be some who may admit this to be true, and yet object that the advantages which I anticipate from the measure would be purchased, on the part of the old states, at too great a sacrifice. It would be premature to undertake to answer this objection before it is ascertained what portion of the proceeds should be left to the states, and what paid over to the government; and this cannot be done till after a laborious investigation, as has been stated. All I maintain at present is, that the portion allotted to the states should be not only just and liberal, but such as would interest them in preserving the arrangement. Thus far it would be obviously the interest of both parties, as has been shown. In the meantime, I have suggested an equal division of the proceeds, under the belief that it would be satisfactory to the new states, and probably not far from the division which a rigid investigation would establish.

But of one thing I feel assured, that, when the subject is fully examined, it will be ascertained that an apportionment of the proceeds may be fixed on which will give to the government a sum per acre as large or not much less, on all the lands which might thereafter be disposed of, as it has received for what has been disposed of since the present price was fixed; and which would leave, at the same time, to the states a liberal and satisfactory allowance. If this should prove to be the fact, the interest of all parties, even in a pecuniary point of view, would be reconciled. But that would be taking too narrow a view of this important subject. To determine correctly the true interests of the parties in this arrangement, we must raise our eyes above pecuniary considerations, to the far more interesting view—the political bearing of the measure. Thus viewed, the gain to both, and to the whole Union, would be incalculable. The new states would gain the ownership and administration of their whole domain—a gain not more essential to their own independence than to the convenience of their citizens, who would thereby have their claims, connected with the public lands, adjusted by their own Legislature, instead of being dragged to a great distance from home to await the tardy and uncertain action of Congress. But their greatest gain would be, that they would be elevated to an equality with the other states in all respects, and exempted from the controlling influence of the government arising from a widely expanded system of land offices.

To the Union the gain would be not less important. Congress would be relieved from an immense and increasing mass of business, which now consumes at least one third of its time, and be left free to turn its attention to other subjects of deep interest, which it is now compelled to neglect. The session would be greatly shortened—a matter of importance, not only in a pecuniary, but still more in a political point of view. But these, though important, are but minor advantages. There are others immeasurably greater. It would close our land offices in the new states, and, with them, the door to the vast patronage and influence which they place in the hands of the Executive. Who can estimate this advantage? Who is there, that has a particle of patriotism or love of Republican institutions, who would not rejoice at the reduction of such immense patronage, made not only without injury, but with advantage, to the public? When we add to this that it would remove all causes of conflict between the old and new states; that it would withdraw from the Presidential contest the public lands, that prolific source of corruption in the hands of the profligate; and, finally, that it would save our vast and noble domain itself from being squandered in the struggle, it is hardly in the power of calculation to estimate the advantages that would result.

Having now suggested what I believe to be the proper policy to be pursued in relation to the public lands within the new states, and hastily traced the advantages of the measure I have suggested for consideration, the next question is, have we the right to dispose of the lands in the manner proposed? I would not have supposed that there could have been a doubt on this point, had not the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEBSTER] raised it on this, as well as on a former occasion. The Constitution gives to Congress, expressly, the right to dispose of the public lands; and why may they not dispose of them to the states as well as to individuals? I can see no reason, and never heard one assigned. We are in the daily habit of making grants to the states for public purposes; and if we may grant, may we not also sell or dispose of them, as I have proposed? The lands belong to the states, in their confederate character, as has been stated; and Congress is the trustee to dispose of them for the common benefit. They are bound, in the fulfilment of the trust, to dispose of them to the best advantage; and if the disposition proposed be the best for all concerned, Congress has not only the right to make it, but would be bound by the trust so to do.

Entertaining these views, it may be asked why I have not brought forward the measure this session? My answer is, there is no time, at the present short session, to digest and carry through a measure of so much importance, and involving so many and such conflicting interests. But I pledge myself, if present at the next session, to introduce it at an early day, and to use my best efforts to press it to a decision. If I can prevent it, no other measure relating to the public lands shall take precedence of it.

I have now presented my views as to the policy which ought to be adopted in reference to the public lands within the new states; and it now remains, in conclusion, to assign my reason for voting against the engrossment of this bill.

Believing that nothing short of a radical change of policy, such as that proposed, can arrest the evils apprehended from the present system, I am of the opinion, that till some permanent remedy can be applied, that the proper course is to vote against all partial and temporary expedients like the present: and I shall, in conformity to that opinion, give my vote against this bill. I believe it to be the course, not only the best calculated to insure, in the end, the application of a permanent and efficient remedy, but also to prevent, in the intermediate period, the mischiefs naturally resulting from the present system. But in addition to these general reasons, there are others against this particular measure, sufficient to induce me to vote against it. Passing others by, I shall only notice one.

This bill is pressed on the Senate, on the ground, among other reasons, that it is a *financial* measure. It is stated that the Treasury is defient, and that one of the effects of the reduction of the price of the public lands would be a present increase of the revenue from that source. I am not prepared to say whether such would be the fact, not having examined the point sufficiently to form an opinion; but if it should be so, it would to me constitute an objection instead of a recommendation. It is admitted that the increase of the revenue would be temporary, and be followed in a short time by a corresponding reduction. Now, if I am not mistaken, the income of this and the ensuing year will, without further addition to the revenue, be sufficient to meet the expenditures, with due economy, and timely and judicious retrenchment. The pinch will be in the two subsequent years—'41 and '42—when six-tenths of the entire reduction under the compromise act will take place. The difficulty will be in passing through those two years, and this bill, considered as a measure of revenue, instead of passing now, ought to be postponed until then. Its passage at this time would but increase the difficulty two years hence. Whatever it might add to the income of this and the next year, would serve but to increase their expenditures to the same extent. Experience has taught us that our expenditures increase with our income, and that if there be money in the Treasury, it will be spent, regardless of consequences. The result would be that, instead of aiding the government to meet the fiscal crisis of '41 and '42, by increasing its income then, it would compel it to meet it under the great disadvantage of increased expenditures with diminished means. Under this belief, if there were no other objections, I would feel myself compelled to vote against this bill.

DEFAULTERS.

While the subject was undergoing discussion in the House of Representatives, Mr. Underwood made a speech that is said to have had a most striking effect. We make the following extract from it, as peculiarly appropriate and fitted to the occasion:

"It is remarkable, and it will so be put down in history, that the distinguising characteristic of Jackson's Administration consists in fair promises, in patriotic professions, by which the people were deceived, and which were utterly disregarded after they were made. At the commencement of his official career, the doctrine promulgated as orthodox led us to believe that every one who touched the public money, or used it contrary to law, should be severely punished. You remember the case of Tobias Watkins. He was disgraced, removed from office, indicted, convicted, incarcerated, and his family left to shift for themselves or starve. How many years he lay in jail I have forgotten, sir. His offence was, appropriating to his own use a few thousand dollars of the public money. Not more than three or four thousand, if I remember rightly. Here was an exeample set. How has the precedent been followed? What officer since the days of Watkins, who has appropriated the public money to his own use, has been indicted for malversation and swindling? Who among the numerous defaulting receivers has been called to the bar of justice, to answer as a criminal? Watkins, who only got two or three thousand, is punished; but those who get fifty or a hundred thousand go scot-free. Ay, sir, they not only go unpunished, but they are recommended by Government agents as proper persons to be continued in office, in consequence of a certain looseness in public morals, which renders it impracticable to find a successor who would not do the same things; and, therefore, we are told it is better to continue the incumbent, who had already taken as much public money as he could conveniently use, than to induct an empty, hungry, ungorged successor, greedy for more "spoils."—Sir, the letter and recommendation of Mr. Garesche will long be remembered by the American people.

The conduct of the late and present administrations in respect to Watkins, and the host of defaulters who have subsequently disgraced the country, reminds me of an occurrence in the far West. I will tell the story, but conceal the names of the parties. Pity shields them from presentation to public scorn. An old man who was perpetually extolling his own virtues, and decrying those of other people, and who was above all "concealment," according to his repeated avowals, was passing, on his way home, after running down the noblest buck in the forest, by a little cornfield of a neighbor, remotely situated from the dwelling house. His son and his dogs were along, much fatigued by the recent chase. The old man discovered in the field a single hog—a runt—engaged in breaking down the stalks and eating the corn. He immediately swore "by the Eternal" that he never could witness such a sight without feeling the strongest indignation against the guilty brute, and he instantly ordered his son to set the dogs on, declaring at the moment that if they tore him to pieces it would be a good thing, inasmuch as by such means the neighborhood might get clear of a bad breed of hogs. The boy obeyed, and the dogs reluctantly engaged in the less noble work, and, being the more ferocious and savage in consequence of fatigue, mangled the animal until his life was in danger. The youth not wholly destitute of compassion even towards a hog, at length seized and threw him over the fence, and called off the dogs. The old man said it was useless to go round the fence to stop the holes, as he was certain the lesson would effectually teach the hog never to enter there again. So they went on home without repairing the fence, taking care however, to pass by the owner of the field, to let him know how kind and neighborly they had been in turning the hog out. Not long afterwards the old man, his son, and the dogs, were going by the same field, and in it, instead of one, they discovered a large gang of hogs, of all sizes, variously engaged. Some were breaking down the stalks and cracking the corn with voracious appetites; some, apparently surfeited, were moping at the heels of those stimulated by hunger; and a goodly number had husks and fodder in their mouths, some frisking, and others deliberately marching to the pannels of the fence, there to make themselves pleasant beds with the "*spoils*." As the old man saw what was going on at a distance, he said to his son, "Now, my boy, our dogs shall have sport." Indeed, the prospect for a general uproar, some fighting, and the commingleiment of shouting, yelping, and squalling, in a neighbor's cornfield was a scene by no means disagreeable to the old man's taste. He therefore mounted the fence with alacrity, intending to post himself and witness the feats of his son and the dogs, while "sitting on a rail." But he no sooner straddled the rider, than his aspect suddenly changed. He turned to his son, climbing up behind him, and said, "Why, these are *my* hogs!" The boy gazed in silence a moment, and then with an arch look replied, "As I live, 'tis true! but I reckon, though, I must dog them a little." The old man took a "sober second thought," and after a minute's gaze, he said, "Perhaps, my son, it would have been better for the owner of the corn, if we had stopped the holes the other day. We broke down a good deal of corn, and did mischief in getting out a single runt, with dogs, and we shall not leave a stalk standing if we serve all my gang in that way. I know, too, your mammy would not like it; for I have often heard her say that she could not bear to make souse out of hogs ears that had been torn by dogs. I will therefore take the dogs off, and leave you to tole or drive the hogs out as peaceably as you can." The boy ventured to ask, "what will the owner of the corn think, if he finds out that we do not treat *our* hogs like those of other people?" The old man put his fore finger on his lip, gave his son a significant look, and departed in silence. But, unfortunately for his reputation, he had not more than got out of sight of the field, when he met the owner on his way to it. Their conversation was very brief, as the old man said he was in a hurry. His son was found in the field toiling and coaxing the hogs to a gap. The circumstances were so plain that the owner of the corn ever after told the story I have related, and no one doubted its truth."

From the Salisbury Watchman

MR. CLAY.—The Standard makes a terrible splutter at finding it stated in the New York Star, that the Whigs of the last General Assembly of North Carolina, at a private meeting, made a declaration in favor of Mr. CLAY, for the Presidency. The Standard seems almost ready to go into fits at this information, and intimates that there was something sinister in our not having immediately made known this circumstance, through our own papers. We will state for the satisfaction of our cotemporary, that it was all true as set forth in the Star. It was proposed at a meeting of the Whigs, at which we, the Editor of the Watchman, was present, (pras quorum fui) that for our own satisfaction and for our future guidance, we should have an expression of opinion as to the next Presidency, and this expression resulted as stated in the Star, *unanimously in favor of Mr. Clay*. We will state further, that no publication of this result was authorised, because we did not wish to anticipate the action of a Whig Convention, which it is proposed we shall hold in this state next fall. We had thought it preferable to let this proposition come from primary meetings, which we intend to hold in this state. We were apprehensive that it might be construed into dictation, if we had heralded our private opinions to the public. But since the Standard has been the first paper in North Carolina to make known these private sentiments of the Whigs, we certainly may follow his example without the fear of any charge of attempting to dictate. We for one, are exceedingly obliged to that Journal, for thus giving us an opportunity of publishing these resolutions, without the necessity of apology, to the rest of our party, and without the fear of misrepresentation. We copy from the Standard.

RESOLUTIONS.

"1. *Resolved*, That the members of this meeting do express their decided preference for Henry Clay, of Kentucky, as a candidate of the Whig party for the next Presidency.

"2. *Resolved*, That a committe of thirteen gentlemen, one being selected from each Congressional District, be appointed to correspond with the Whig members of Congress, from this State, and such Whigs elsewhere as they may deem judicious, insisting on the nomination of Mr. Clay, and informing that he is the unanimous choice of the Whigs of this General Assembly; and that no other candidate now in nomination has reasonable prospects of receiving the Electoral vote of North Carolina.

"3. *Resolved*, That the members of this meeting will recommend to their constituents (and do pledge themselves to each other zealously to endeavor to procure the approbation of the same;) to appoint delegates to meet in Convention in the city of Raleigh, on the ground Monday of November next, to propose candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, and also of Governor of North Carolina.

"4. *Resolved*, That, in said Convention, each county shall be allowed a vote in proportion to its representation in the House of Commons; and that said Convention shall be invested with power to determine on the expediency of sending delegates to the National Convention, proposed to be held at Harrisburg, in December, 1839, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, and, if they shall deem it proper, to appoint delegates thereto.

"5. *Resolved*, That Charles Manly, Weston R. Gales, Charles L. Hinton, Thomas J. Lemay, John H. Bryon, and Henry W. Miller, Esq'rs, be requested to act as a Central Committee at Raleigh, and to disseminate such intelligence among the several counties as they shall deem calculated to advance the Whig cause in this State."

We hope all the Whig papers of the state, will publish these resolutions.

From the same.

To the Editor of the Standard.

We of the Watchman, in fair greeting from our elbow chair, send these: protesting, nevertheless, in some degree, against any claim or right of the Standard to catechise us as to points of political faith.

Your first question respectfully submitted, is as follows:

"We take the liberty of respectfully asking the editor of the Watchman the following questions.

Do you affirm that the resolutions passed by yourself and other members of the federal Whig party, are Instructions?"

To this we respectfully answer, YES: They are just as much instructions as any Legislature ever gave or can give: and fully as much so as if the magical word instruct had been inserted.

Your second question reads thus:

"Are not your own opinions recorded in your paper (the Watchman) and those of others of your political friends, members of the Legislature of 1834, in their speeches, and some of whom were members of the last Legislature, *against the constitutional power* of the Legislature to *instruct* Senators?"

As to the opinions of other members of the Whig party on this subject, we have nothing to do: it is very probable that many of the members of the Assembly in 1834 did deny any constitutional right to *instruct* with a view of vacating a Senator's seat. That is our own opinion recorded in the Watchman in 1834, and always insisted on in that paper before and since. As a member of the last Assembly, we appeal to the members of your own party, whether the editor of this paper did not explicitly deny in his place in the House of Commons, that any instruction however explicit, necessarily created an obligation to resign. And we further appeal to all with whom we were in the habits of intercourse, (of both parties) whether we did not often declare that we did not *wish* or *expect* our resolutions to have the effect of producing a vacancy? Our primary objects were to induce our Senators to conform in some degree at least to the will of the people of North Carolina, and to influence public opinion as to the matters contained in the resolutions. These were our leading motives: A secondary one, was a hope of exposing the humbuggery of this doctrine of instruction. We never thought that the party professing it believed in its *binding effect*, and we thought that whenever it came to be applied to themselves they would *flinch* from it. This we think has been the case most palpably. Both parties have *concurred* in disregarding instructions, and the result will be, we trust, the establishment among the people, of sound notions upon this subject.

We know not whether our opinions on these points be at all material, but such as they are we have no wish to conceal them. Are you satisfied?

MAJOR DOWNING.

To the Editors of the New York Express—the paper my old friend Mr. Dwight printed a spell ago.

Washington, Feb. 19 1839.

Mr. Editor.—A pritty kittle of fish you made in printing some parts of my last Letter—if you dont look sharp in future I'll take my "figure head" from you and send it up to my old friend Dwight, in Connecticut, and ask him to print my Letters,—as none are genuine unless that figure head stands at top.

There is one thing always stumps me considerable, and that is, why a Printer dont make, by his mistakes, *good sense*, out of *nonsense* sometimes—but *always* makes *nonsense* out of *good sense*. Now if you can manage to make your tipes balance accounts with me, I wont complain. And as you think too, you could mend matters by altering my spelling a trifle—why, do you know that the dictionary way of spelling is sometimes very dangerous, specially when two words meaning very different things are spelt the same way? My poor old aunt Sally Dantforth came nigh "keeling up" one spell, on account on't—the doctor left a writen direction—"one mustard plaster over night, and the next day, one dose of calomel every minute."—Now this word "very," like all the rest of the doctor's writing, warn't copper plate, and no one could tell that it didn't mean "every"—and as "minute," meant "60 times an hour"—or "very small"—just as you please,—the folks, to make sure on't, sent to work—and in less than half an hour put down thirty doses, and the old lady concluded that was about enuf, and she would "take the responsibility" of stopping *there* till the doctor came—and well she did—tho' it was more fortunate that the *calomel* was made in Meriden, Connecticut, and sold to the family by a *Pedlar* a few weeks store, and mark'd on the lid "Calomel," or "Patent Purpendicular Powder," and "Warranted,"—(pritty much like his needles)—"not to cut to the eye." But when the doctor came and saw his mistake, he took care ever after to spell "minit" and "minute" as they ought to be spelt, and avoid mistakes.

I am glad to see the folks waking up so about creation in regard to Public Lands, for I can tell you they need all their eyes to see that the *hungry ones* dont get a *grab*—all that is wanting is to rack their watchful *Trustees*—and especi-

ally that everlasting wide-awake critter, Henry Clay. If the *Grabs* git by him I'm mistaken—but he can do no more than to give the *alarm*, and battle as one—but the People must stand by him and take warning, and then the *Grabs* will stand no chance.

Talking of "grabing"—there is another skeme on foot that must be look'd to, or we may see when it is too late, that we have been *grab'd* to some purpose. I mean the movements of foreign powers along down by our *Gulf of Mexico Coast*. If such movements were seen along by the Hudson River, or the Delaware River, or the Kenebunk, or the Penobscot Rivers, or any of our Northern Rivers—the folks at the *back country* would begin to look into the matter right off—and would be asking of these foreigners, "what they were *mousing* about in that quarter"—and "warn em off"

Now, according to my notion, one end of this country is just as important as the other, and we should be as able to "warn off" at one pint as at another, or we may as well knock under at once. If Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and all creation North and West, dont see the importance of having their *Gulf Coast* kept clear of all obstructions, it aint my fault;—they may clear out *snags* and *sawyers* and *sand banks*, and make their Rivers as clear as whistles from all such matters, but if they dont keep up a *clear out let* to Salt Water, they may find some *snags outside*, worse than all the rest.

This fashion of picking a quarrel, as France has with Mexico, is all very well if it goes no further; but it will take more than I see to convince me *that* is the only object. And then England comes along to watch France, and all that is very well, if *that* is the only object; but I dont like the looks on't. Folks dont come so far for nothing, and it is no trifle brings 'em both along down by our back gate.

Europe has got an everlasting batch of chaps who haint got no thing else to do but to *fight and grab* whenever a good chance offers. They are sent mousing about by their governments, who haint got employment at home for 'em, and whenever they find a *soft spot* and small power to protect it, there they fetch up, and begin to pick a quarrel, and then settle matters by the rule of power—"hardest fend off."

I don't mean to say that our folks should meddle in other folks quarrels, providing their quarrels aint likely to meddle with us, but I don't like this quarrelling and squabbling so nigh our neighbourhood; and unless we show them we have the power not only to "warn em off," and, if needs *drive 'em off*, in case they trouble us; they will be for dipping in our dish when it suits 'em—and if we grumble at it, we may take it out in grumbling.

It is quite the fashion of late for most folks to abuse Mexico, calling 'em "Poor Devils," and so forth, and *under this fashion*, France comes and bangs away at 'em, and some folks say, "that's right," "hit him again,"—"he desarves it all." But dont let us have dust thrown in our eyes—Mexico may desarve *some* thrashing, but *no gouging*—we may have a more troublesome neighbour than Mexico. There is a man in a play says, that "This is a *rascally* world we live in, and the *fewer we praise* in it the better." Now I agree to that doctrine, and also say, that doctrine, like most others, has two ends to it—for the fewer we *blame*, also the better—for there is no telling how soon one *rascal* may be required to stump another rascal; and that is what I call the rale "non committal" doctrine. Your friend,

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

N. B. The trouble *down east* among the wood-choppers and log-rollers, don't look very smooth—but it won't amount to nothing. *Major John Harvey* K. C. B. and K. C. H, which I suppose means KITCH the COMPANY of BANGORERS and KITCH the COMPANY of HOLTONERS—will have to cut stick afore he's done with it, tho' as far as I can see, I don't think Gov. Fairfield need order out so many sogers in sich a hurry,—however, my next letter will tell more about this matter. If you hear that the "2d Brigade" is ordered out, you may conclude that some rale trouble is on foot, and when that takes place it will be well for folks in the Province to look out. J. D.

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, late U. S. Senator from New Jersey, has been elected to the Chancellorship of the University of the city of New York, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Matthews, resigned.

Number of Murders in Kentucky—Bishop Smith, in a long letter to the Hon. R. Wickliffe, says it has been ascertained that there have been from thirty to forty homicides in Kentucky annually for three years past, and not a single execution. There have been within the three years but five or six penitentiary convictions for murder. He ascribes this impunity in crime to the law for capital punishment, and recommends that imprisonment be substituted for hanging.

A Busy fellow.—There is an editor down East who is not only his own compositor, pressman and devil, but keeps a tavern, is village schoolmaster, captain in the militia, mends his own boots and shoes, makes patent Brandreth pills, peddles essences and tin ware two days in the week, and always reads sermons on the Sabbath, when the minister happens to be missing. In addition to all this, he has a wife and sixteen children.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, February 28.

The press of other business, which we could not postpone, has occasioned an unusual delay in the publication of this number of the Recorder.

There are several matters and things in the last Standard, which want of time prevents us now from noticing. We may, next week perhaps, take up some of them. We do not expect, by any thing we can say, to improve the morals of the Standard, but we do not feel disposed to stand idly by and see the truth covered up under a heap of rubbish. Feeble as is our pen, we shall endeavor sometimes to use it, and we hope not altogether without effect. It is sufficient encouragement to us to know, that "Truth is mighty," and that in the end it "will prevail"

We are indebted to the Hon Robert Strange for several public documents, for which he will please accept our thanks.

The Hon. John C Calhoun, has favored us with a pamphlet copy of his speech, delivered in the Senate on the 15th of January, on the bill for graduating the price of the public lands. We give it to our readers entire to-day, believing that justice requires that his views upon this important question should be spread before the people. We are not, however, at present, prepared to sanction the disposition which he proposes to make of the public lands. Under the present system, the new states have important advantages. Not only have large donations of public lands, and other liberal allowances been given to them for internal improvement and general education; but a bounty to emigrants has been held out in the low price at which the public lands have been sold. Under the operation of these causes, the new states have increased in population, and in prosperity and power, with a rapidity unexampled in the history of the world; while many of the old states remain almost stationary, and the most prosperous of them make but slow advances, if compared with the new states. If the present system operates so greatly to the advantage of the new states, how much more would the plan proposed by Mr. Calhoun? They would receive, year after year, large sums of money, to be applied to the construction of roads, canals, and other improvements, and for the promotion of education, and thus be pushed on with accelerated prosperity, while the money paid over to the general government would be expended, not in advancing similar improvements in the old states, but in the general purposes of the government, of which the new states would again reap their proportionate advantages. In this view, the proposition of Mr. Calhoun, as it appears to us offers very unequal advantages; giving to one a superabundance, and withholding altogether from the other. Under such an arrangement, would not the old states have great cause to complain of favoritism and injustice?

Virginia Senator—Several days debate and sundry ballotings have been had in the Legislature of Virginia for the election of a Senator to the Congress of the United States, in place of Mr. Rives, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March. The votes of the Whigs and Conservatives were given to Mr. Rives, Mr. Tayler, Mr. Roberts'n, and Chapman Johnson, some of whom were at different times within four votes of an election. The administration party throughout all the balloting voted uniformly for Judge Mason; but their highest number fell ten short of an election. Not being able to agree, the election was, on Saturday last postponed indefinitely by both houses in the House of Representatives by a vote of 73 to 55—the Senate concurring.

Fire at Fanceyville.—We learn that on Saturday night last, the large tavern house (and the offices attached to it) belonging to Capt. Thos. Graves, at Caswell C. House, were consumed, together with all the furniture. The Post Office was kept in the building, and we are sorry to say that the books, &c. of that establishment, and the *Mail for the North* were burned. So rapid was the conflagration that the family of the occupant escaped with difficulty.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and the individual suspected has been apprehended and lodged in jail. The illumination must have been awfully grand when viewed from any point in the vicinity of the village. It was noticed in this place about 8 o'clock at night (16 miles distant) and pronounced to be caused by the burning of houses in Yanceyville. *Danville Reporter.*

COTTON.—Sales here 14 to 14¾. We learn that several hundred bales were purchased in Rown county alone, a week or two ago, for home consumption, by two of the Factories in neighboring counties. The price paid was 13¾ cents, deliverable on the plantations, which was the full price current at this place at the time. Here are some beneficial effects of manufactories. The planter is paid at his own door as much as he could get at markets and the produce of the State, instead of being carried to a market in S. Carolina, as most of it would have been, is manufactured within the state, giving employment to hundreds of persons, and retaining handsome profits amongst ourselves, instead of scattering them abroad. *Fayetteville Observer.*

Abolition a Sedition.—A small, spirited, well-written volume has just appeared from the Philadelphia press under this title. The writer who styles himself "a Northern man," is greatly alarmed by the doings of the American Anti Slavery Society, and more especially with the political character which it has lately assumed. He states the society to be a grand and permanent political organization; self-erected, self-governed, independent, and irresponsible; having no connexion with the government of the country, but yet usurping the appropriate business of the government; an institution which boasts of having 1.350 auxiliary societies, (13 of which are state societies.) 38 travelling agents, 75 local lecturers, raising funds annually to the amount of $40,000; issuing from the press every year 646.500 books, pamphlets, and papers of various descriptions; and should this society be sustained, and suffered to proceed, under its present organization, the writer predicts that it will succeed in overthrowing the government. The tract is certainly written with power, and treats of matters of the deepest interest to every citizen. *National Intelligencer.*

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

The vote in the Senate, on Monday last, upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Tallmadge to the sub treasury bill, is too significant to be passed by without particular notice.

The motion of Mr. Tallmadge was to amend the bill by adding thereto the following:

"*And be it further enacted*, That whenever a Collector or Receiver shall deposite any of the public money in any bank, it shall be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, instead of the individual credit of such Collector or Receiver."

This proposition, the reader will please to observe, was not to require these collectors or receivers to keep the public monies in banks instead of their own pockets, pigeon-holes, or safety vaults; but it went to require these official personages, if ever they *did* deposite money in any bank, to deposite it to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, instead of their individual credit.

By a contrary practice, every one knows, from very recent experience, the United States may be subjected to the loss of millions of dollars when they can least spare them; whilst, by the old practice of depositing the public moneys to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in safe banks, (such as the old United States Bank and branches,) not one cent was lost. Nothing could be more obvious, one would think, in consideration of the late notorious defalcations arising out of the public money being left in the hands of individual receivers of it, than the necessity of providing that hereafter individual officers shall not touch the money at all, but it shall be paid, in all cases, directly to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, instead of being paid, in any case, (where it is possible to avoid it,) to the individual credit of the collector or receiver.

The motion of Mr. Tallmadge, however, did not go to this extent of requiring depositories to be so made of all moneys received, but only to declare that when public moneys are placed in banks they shall be placed there to the credit of the right owner, and subjected to his control, instead of being subject to the control of individuals, who may draw the whole out by their checks and be off with it to Liverpool or to Texas before you can say Jack Robinson. This most reasonable and unexceptionable proposition was voted down!

We cannot conceive of any thing that can more fully illustrate the whole scope, end, and aim, of the sub-Treasury Scheme, than this very vote. If it does not open the eyes that are yet blind to the odiousness of this project, surely nothing will. *National Intelligencer.*

Mr. Edward Weir, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, suddenly died, on Thursday morning. He was apparently in good health, but in a moment fell and expired, owing to an affection of the heart.

Samuel J. Gholson, the late Van Buren Representative to Congress, from Mississippi, has been appointed by the President of the United States, to be District Judge of the United States, for the District of Mississippi.

IMPORTANT FROM AUGUSTA, MAINE.

From the disputed territory, we learn that the land agent, Mr. McIntire, and seven men, have been taken by the British and committed to Fredericton jail! that great excitement prevails in Maine—and furthermore, the Governor has called his council together. About 175 volunteers, under arms, were on their march to the Aristook, with 25 Indians, to drive off the Maine forces. These forces had fallen back, and entrenched themselves.

P. S. From Maine and New Brunswick we have an extra message of the Governor of Maine, and a proclamation from Sir John Harvy, calling out the military to repel an invasion from Maine.

"Whereas" (states the proclamation) "I have received information that a party of armed persons, to the number of two hundred, or more, have invaded a portion of this province, under the jurisdiction of her Majesty's Government, from the neighboring state of Maine, for the professed object of exercising authority, and driving off persons stated to be cutting timber therein, and that divers other persons have broken open an arsenal at Woodstock for the purpose of resisting such an invasion, &c., I do," &c.

Sir John Harvy appears to consider the Maine attempt to drive off the trespassers as an invasion, and avers that his own people have broken open an arsenal at Woodstock, on which account he orders troops from Fredericton to the disputed territory. This puts a more serious look upon this question, and adds to the exasperation of feeling in Maine. Maine is arming, and more troops are getting under way for the frontier. It is the duty of the government in Washington immediately to interfere in this matter, and an officer of repute, with a force to follow, should forthwith set off to keep affairs *in statu quo*.

Later.—Affairs in Maine and on the Northeastern Frontier look very squally. Maine is in arms. The Legislature has appropriated, it is stated, $800,000, and the Governor ordered out 8,000 men to meet the exigency. Sir John Harvy has called up the British regulars from St. John's; sent an express for more troops to Halifax, ordered the Provincial militia to the Aroostook, and, claiming exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, is taking the means to exercise it. He has sent an express to Augusta, the capital of Maine, in which Governor Fairfield is acquainted with his determination: whereupon Maine is put into the greatest rage. Volunteers are drumming up—militia regiments are called out—major-generals issue general orders, and there is a great hubbub.

FROM THE MAINE BORDER.

After patiently wading through several columns, we have gathered the following items, as the substance of what is not already familiar to our readers.

Mr. McLaughlin, the New Brunswick warden, arrived at Bangor, on the 17th, and took lodgings at the Bangor House. He was very civilly treated by his captors. A letter in the Portland Advertiser gives the following as his account of his arrest, &c.:—

He says he had been up in the neighborhood of Madawaska, about Fish River, stopping trespassers—that he came down to the mouth of the Tobique—there learned for the first time that a disturbance had taken place. He there met an order from Sir John Harvey to inquire into the matter. He found that McIntire had been carried off, and that about 15 or 20 trespassers were concerned in it, who had arms, and this was all the force that had been engaged in it. As McIntire had been carried away, he followed up the Aroostook, about 80 miles, till he came to the force then stationed at No. 10. Captain Rines informed him, after consulting with his comrades, that he must consider himself a prisoner, as an offset for the detention of McIntire—and he thereupon started for Bangor under a small command. McLaughlin thinks no difficulty will grow out of it—that Sir John Harvy will fully concur with us in all measures to stop trespassing. He says there has never been more than 15 or 20 men with arms engaged. As soon as information arrived that the arsenal had been broken open and the arms stolen, the most effectual means were adopted to stop it.

The newspapers will have us believe that there was immense excitement in Bangor, Augusta, Portland, and other places of Maine—that volunteers were starting forth in all directions—that companies of troops were marching, drums rolling, ammunition waggons creaking, &c. &c.; but we suspect that a nearer approach to truth would be, to say that the pens of editors and letter writers were flying with great activity.

A letter of the 19th from Bangor says that full 500 men were at that date on their way to the Aroostook; and another that Sheriff Strickland was throwing money about very freely in the way of enlistment. He is said to offer $30 a month and all expenses paid—at which rate we imagine he may drum up quite a little army.

We perceive that proposals are advertised in Boston for a loan of $250,000 for 12 years, on behalf of the State of Maine, with interest at 6 per cent.

After all we suspect there will be no fighting.

From the Savannah Georgian.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the steam packet Florida, Capt. Nock, the Editor of the Georgian yesterday received from his attentive correspondent the following:

Garey's Ferry Feb. 14, 1839.

Within the last month, thanks to the energy and perseverance of Capts. E. S. Winder and L. J. Beall, of the 2d Dragoons, nearly forty Indians have been taken. Among them a cousin of Samuel Jones, *vulgo* Sam ditto; they do not appear to manifest any sorrow at exchanging the savage for the civilized life, and seem to show the true spirit of philosophy. They perform their dances for the amusement and edification of by-standers with no apparent reluctance, and frequently indulge in a laugh themselves.—There is a plan now on foot, which I hope will prove the means of getting a few more of the forest gentry into our hands. Gen. Taylor expects to leave Deadman's Bay about the 20th inst. on an expedition into the ever glades. He will strike east from the bay and meet a part of Col. Twiggs' command, who will leave shortly from the western coast, about Indian river and Key Biscayen. The steamer Isis, now chartered by the United States, left yesterday with 2 companies for Key Biscayen; one of them is captain Russell's of the 2d Infantry, the other lieut. Geo. Taylor of the 3d Artillery. The whole under the command of maj. S. Churchill, 3d Artillery.

More Murders.—On Monday evening last, the house of Mr. White, residing two miles south of the St. Augustine road, about ten miles from Tallahassee, was attacked by a party of Indians. A negro was shot down in the yard, and simultaneously three rifles were thrust through a small aperture aside the chimney of the dwelling, and discharged in the breast of a young man, brother in law of Mr. White, who fell dead instantly. Mrs. White also received three balls, and Mr. W. was wounded by one ball. The Indians then decamped without committing further depredations. The negro died next day. Mrs. W. is thought likely to recover—Mr. W. was not seriously injured. A party of our citizens next day went in pursuit, but were unsuccessful in finding the Indians. A number of signs have been seen in the neighborhood, and great apprehensions are entertained by the inhabitants of further attackes. A party from Camp Wacissa went out on Wednesday morning.

On Thursday of last week, a party of fifteen or twenty Indians attacked the dwelling of Mr. Stokes in Jefferson country, in the day time—the inmates, discovering them approach, fled, and thus saved their lives. The Indians plundered the house of $1,000 in bank notes, and burned it. Mr. S. was at his work about two miles distant at the time of the attack.

The following is an extract from a letter to the Governor on the subject of the situation of the people in that neighborhood.

Old Town, Jefferson Co.
Feb. 10, 1839.

Dear Sir: My company has been several days searching for the Indians who robbed and burned Mr. Stokes' house in our neighborhood, we cannot find a certain trail of them. We last evening found $20 of $1,000 of his paper money that they took from him—all necessary information he can give you.

Permit me respectfully to ask of your Excellency a force sufficient to restore confidence and afford us protection, otherwise the danger is such that a large portion of us will be obliged to leave our homes.

Respectfully your obt. servant
A. B SHEHEE.

His Excellence, R K. Call.

The information previously received of the number and movement of the troops, west of the Suwannee, had induced us to believe that our frontier was well protected. A company of regulars is stationed at Camp Wacissa, one at the Oclla, one at Camp Pleasant, one at Camp Atkinson, another at Charles' Ferry and four at Deadman's Bay—these companies returned only a few days since from a scout which was commenced on the 29th December, and we are informed will all have again to-day. The Indians however elude all search, fall upon the settlements, and commit their murders unmolested; and it is impossible to say when these horrid massacres will cease.

From the West we are informed that about 250 Indians are in the neighborhood of Andrews Bay, and refuse to come in. Capt. Hutter is in pursuit with a force of 60 or 70 men, entirely insufficient to capture the enemy. A few days since, a party of nine were surprised, and six of the number captured. These Indians have shown no recent signs of hostility further than to kill cattle for subsistence.

IMPODTANT FROM MEXICO.

Very late advices from New Orleans, received yesterday, though they do not contradict the account of the suspension of hostilities between the Mexican and French authorities at and off Vera Cruz, as reported by the French steam-ship from Havana, show that it is regarded as but temporary, and was probably agreed upon to allow time for the effort at meditation between the two powers, which the diplomatic agent of the British Government is understood to have been instructed to make.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana is again President of the Republic of Mexico. What a chequered life has his been! First distinguishing himself in public life (in 1821) as the supporter of Iturbide; then in arms against him, and chiefly instrumental in his fall, and in procuring the adoption of the Federal Constitution; in a year afterwards, attempting and failing to obtain the title and power of Protector of the Republic; then for five years living in retirement, out of public employ; re-appearing in 1828, on the news of Pedraza's election to the Presidency, raising the standard in favor of his opponent Guerrero; then defeated, driven to the mountains, and outlawed; recalled almost immediately, and placed at the head of the army sent out to oppose him; then (in April, 1829.) made Secretary of War and Commander in-Chief of the Army; in that capacity repelling and conquering the ill digested Spanish invasion under Barradas; soon after, driven from office with the President Guerrero; again in arms, driving Bustamente from power; then succeeding to the Presidency of the Republic, and, whilst President, in the midst of a successful military career, beaten, captured and held prisoner by the Texians; released by them, repairing to Washington, and sent home in a public vessel of the United States; there coldly and repulsively received; retiring to his farm for two years; called from it to head an army to resist the invasion of the Mexican Territory by the forces of France; in a gallant sally, loosing his leg, and almost his life; and hey, presto! by another sudden revolution of things, again President, and in effect Dictator, of the Mexican Republic!

The following is the shape in which this and other late news from Mexico has reached us:—*Nat. Int.*

From the New Orleans Bulletin of February 11.

Santa Ana is again President of Mexico.—The French ship Bordelias Packet No. 8, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed 27th January, brings the above news. It was received at the port of her departure on the evening of the 26th by express; consequently the effects of this unexpected *appointment* (for it can hardly be believed that he was *elected by the people*) could not have been received at Vera Cruz when the Bordelias sailed.

Bustamente is said to have been appointed to the command of a division of the army, consisting of 4,000 men, and ordered to march against Urrea, at Tampico. The decree expelling the French inhabitants of Mexico was to have been rigidly enforced on the 5th of the present month, (February.)

Vera Cruz, which has been reported to be nearly destroyed, had begun to wear her usual appearance. Those who had fled were returning, but there was little prospect of any business being transacted among the merchants for some weeks, as the vessels which had entered the ports from various places after the fall of the Castle of San Juan de Ulua had been prohibited landing their cargoes, and will be compelled to return from whence they came, or run the risk of being wrecked or battered to pieces should hostilities again commence between the French and Mexicans.

The English and French squadrons were lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz, together about twenty sails of various descriptions, nothing having transpired to interrupt the good feelings which apparently have existed between them since their arrival.

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
28 Thursday.	6 23	5 37	
1 Friday.	6 22	5 38	
2 Saturday.	6 21	5 39	
3 Sunday.	6 20	5 40	
4 Monday.	6 19	5 41	
5 Tuesday.	6 18	5 42	
6 Wednesday	6 17	5 43	

MOON'S PHASES.
D H M
Last 8 8 18 morn
New 15 8 56 morn
First 22 0 14 morn
Full 30 9 1 after

Sale of Negroes.

THE subscriber having been duly qualified as the administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed, of John Faun, deceased, will, in pursuance of the provisions of said will, offer to sale, at public auction, at Chapel Hill, on Thursday the 28th day of this present month,

Thirty-one Valuable Negroes,

Men, Women and Children. The sale will be continued until all are sold. The terms are, six months credit, purchasers giving bond and good security

N. J. KING, *Adm'r. &c.*

March 1. 59—

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by William E. Anderson, I shall offer for sale Polly, A NEGRO WOMAN, at the store of Samuel N. Tate, on the 18th instant.

JAMES WEBB, *Trustee.*

March 1. 59—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at the February term of Orange County Court, 1839, been qualified as Administrator on the Estate of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and produce their accounts duly authenticated, as required by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, as no longer indulgence can be given

W. H. THOMPSON, *Adm'r.*

February 26. 59—

HILLSBOROUGH
Female Academy.

THE undersigned Trustees of the Hillsborough Female Academy, have the pleasure to announce to Parents and Guardians, that the exercises of this institution commenced on the 24th January, for the present session, under the charge of its efficient and accomplished principal, Miss Maria L. Spear. The services of this lady for several years past, have been such as to meet the highest expectations of the Trustees, and to deserve for this Academy as great a portion of public patronage as has been extended to any similar institution in the state.

Miss Spear has associated with herself in the task of instruction, her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, whose talents and skill in the departments of Music, Drawing and Painting have been fully tested and are of the highest order.

A gentleman who is a native of France and every way qualified, will give lessons in the French Language to such as may desire it.

The Trustees can with confidence recommend this Seminary to all who wish their daughters and wards to become scholars, and to have their morals anxiously guarded and their manners properly formed; the personal accomplishments and moral culture of the students being no less objects of attention on the part of the Teachers, than their improvement in Literature.

The studies of each class are as follows, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Dictation and Composition, constitute the studies of the first and second classes; the same branches of learning, with the exception of the five last named, form the studies of the third class and the fourth class which is the lowest in the school, study Spelling, Reading, Writing, and the Tables in Arithmetic, as the progress of the scholar justifies.

TERMS OF TUITION.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	13 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
Music, on the Piano or Guitar,	$25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
French,	15 00
Working on Canevas,	5 00
Working on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
WILLIAM CAIN,
CAD. JONES, Sen'r.,
P. H. MANGUM,
HUGH WADDELL,
NATHAN HOOKER,
STEPHEN MOORE,
TRUSTEES.

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert four weeks.

February 12.

From the Worcester Republican.

Mr. Editor: I wish you to insert the following advertisement for a wife, and as one of my objects in advertising is the public good, and the benefit of future generations, I suppose you will insert it gratis,

OBADIAH.

A WIFE WANTED.

Come list, all ye maidens, in country or city,
Attend to my cry and my needs,
And graciously deign the bestowment of pity,
For a lone'y old bachelor pleads;
And while I'm addressing
A tale so distressing,
O! grant me your blessing.
Some sweet melting miss;
I've lived isolated,
Since I was created,
Unmatched and unmated,
Nor e'er got a kiss

I have come at this juncture my person to offer
To one who is willing to wed.
My name and my fame and my coppers to proffer
My love and my board and my bed.
But as I don't know ye,
I deem that I owe ye,
A duty to show ye,
As well as I can,
Exact, what my race is,
My age and my place is,
My form and my face is,
In fine, *the whole man*.

Know then, in my life I'm a lover of pleasure,
In peace and in friendship with all,
In wealth I've a moderate quantum of treasure,
In person, thick, thirty and tall.
I descended from Adam,
And Eve, the frail madam,
(I wish the de'il had 'em,
For plucking that tree,)
A lineage as splendid
As ever descended
Through kings, and has ended
Thus nobly in me.

My age, I have told ye, is thirty *precisely*,
My person denotes I'm as old,
And 'tis true as the gospel, agreeing so nicely
With what, for ten years, I have told;
And thousands will own me,
Who've forty years known me,
And swear I am only
A thirty years' beau;
If you think I am lying,
My mouth you can pry in,
My *grinders* espying,
An' *find* it is so.

In legal conveyaments, in general, I labor,
And that's my profession, in chief,
Sometimes I make people "shell out" to their neighbor
And sometimes I pepper a thief. [
I'm faithful to duty,
Which, ladies, must suit ye,
It makes up the beauty
And brightness of life,
And he who's a traitor
By practice or nature,
To one fellow creature,
An't worthy a wife.

It would not become me to tell ye, dear creatures
Concerning my beauty of men,
For you can determine the grace of my features
Whenever my person is seen;
A face have I, wide on't,
A nose that's the pride on't,
A whisker on each side on't,
Such witching charms throws,
That when folks beheld me,
They've oftentimes told me,
They candidly hold me,
The smartest of beaux.

And now, as I've pictured my person before ye,
My matters and habits of life,
Attend for a minute or two, I implore ye,
While I am describing my wife.
Her smiles must be sunny,
Her temper like honey,
And if she have money,
We shan't disagree—
As smooth as a kitten,
As warm as a mitten,
And monstrously smitten,
With people like me.

Her gait must not warble too slowly nor fleetly
Her eye must be soft as a cat's,
And know how to stiffen my dickeys all neatly,
And tastefully tie my cravats,
Must know all the stitches,
As keen as a witch is,
And cure wounded breeches,
But never must wear;
As pretty as Haidee,
But not such a lady
She can't tend the baby,
As not my affair.

In fine, such am I for your consideration,
To take or reject me, this fall,
And none need apply for the said situation
Who has not these qualities, *all*.
Then, ladies, come bolder,
Each hour we grow older,
And every night colder,
Requiring a fire,
We, better, together,
Can stem the cold weather,
Dear ladies, I'm ever,
Your own OBADIAH.

From the New York Whig.

Mr. Editor: I perceive a cotemporary of yours has inserted a similar advertisement to the following gratis; and I trust you will grant me the like indulgence, as a favor shown to the "nobler sex" ought surely to be extended to the fair. ANN.

TO OBADIAH.

Kind Sir—Since you grant us "dear creatures' permission
To wait on your needs and your call,
A maid, who repines in a kindred condition,
Now offers her person—her all.
Despise not the answer,
She'll do all she can, sir,
For any young man, sir,
Who's seeking a wife;
And if you should e'er take me,
I'll endeavor to make ye
Most happy through life.

I've a heart that can feel for your lone situation,
You, doubtless, have pity for mine;
Then let us no longer deplore our sad station,
Nor longer unmated repine;
But deem it my duty
To exhibit my beauty,
And whatever booty
Perchance may remain—
My form and my feature,
And hope they will meet your
Ideas of the creature
You'd like to obtain.

Know then, that I also to pleasure am given,
But gossipping always despise—
My wealth for the most part is laid up in heaven,
In person not wanting in size.
I can boast of the fame, sir,
To which you lay claim, sir,
And that is, the name, sir,
(As you may well see,)
Of having descended
Through a lineage so splendid,
Which nobly has ended
In both you and me.

I'm just twenty five, and each summer that
Some new radiant beauty discloses; [passes
I wear not the charms of the rouge color'd lasses
That fade like the tints of the roses;
Yet one fickle lover
Once feigned to discover
That I had passed over
My thirty-third year'
But he lied, like the *cyril* (!)
And mother's old bible
Soon made the base libel
Grate harsh in his ear.

Now should you inquire what at present I'm doing
Or if I've a calling, indeed, [sewing,
You're informed that I take in both knitting and
And sometimes teach children to read.
I'm cheerful and pleasant
To all who are present,
And always quiescent
In envy or hate;
And she, whose resentings
Occasion relentings,
And bitter dissentings,
Deserves not a mate.

Tho' modesty yields when I speak of my nature,
My beauty of feature, and size,
Allow me to say that I'm favored by nature
With a beautiful pair of gray eyes!
A nose have I Roman,
(A disgrace to no woman)
And charms, of which no man
Can e'er speak too well;
The men so extol me,
Their praises enthral me—
No wonder they call me
The *American Belle*.

Now since I've described my whole person to ye,
To your will and your choice I'm resign'd,
Nor think that I've taken this method to wooye,
But wish ye to make up your mind.
My smiles are delightful,
My temper not frightful,
And I'd claim but the rightful
Indulgence to me;
And if you'll but endeavor
To be tender and clever,
I'm sure that we never
Shall much disagree.

My tongue I can keep within bounds of restriction;
My step is as light as the air.
Can smooth the rough pillow of worldly affection
And dispel the dark clouds of despair;
Your dickeys can starch up,
Your breeches can patch up,
And parties can hatch up,
Whenever you choose;
Will always be pretty,
And lively and witty—
But must live in a city,
Which you'll not refuse.

Now, sir, "such am I, for your consideration,
To take or reject me, this fall;"
I hope this will meet with your kind approbation
And answer the requisites, all.
Then, Obadiah, listen
To this, my petition—
Let's change our condition
As soon as we can;
For I've long'd for it dearly,
And sought for it yearly—
Dear sir, I'm, sincerely,
Your affectionate ANN.

PARENTAL FAULT FINDING.

Do not be continually finding fault. It is at times necessary to censure and to punish. But very much may be done by encouraging children when they do well. Be ever more careful to express your approbation of good conduct than disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault finding on the part of its parents; and hardly any thing can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of the parent and the child. There are two motives influencing human actions, hope and fear. But who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good conduct by the desire of pleasing, rather than by the fear of offending? If a mother never expresses her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring when she sees any thing amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy. They feel that there is no use in trying to please. Their dispositions become hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting. At last finding that, whether they do well or ill, they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please and become heedless of reproaches.

But let a mother approve of a child's conduct wherever she can. Let her show that his good behaviour makes her sincerely happy. Let her reward him for his efforts to please, by smiles and affections. In this way she will cherish in her child's heart some of the noblest and most desirable feelings of our nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition and a cheerful spirit. Your child has been, during the day, very pleasant and obedient. Just before putting him to sleep for the night, you take his hand and say, "My son, you have been a good boy today. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient. God loves little children who are dutiful to their parents, and he promises to make them happy." This approbation from his mother is to him a great reward. And when, with a more than ordinary affectionate tone, you say, "Good night, my dear son," he leaves the room with his little heart full of feeling. And when he closes his eye for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will always try to do his duty.

Mother at home.

We should not wonder at the augmentation of public expenditures, when items like the following are found among the "contingent expenses" of the House of Representatives, to wit: $152 for making pens, $39 1-2 for snuff, $1641 for horse hire, and $341 for an ostler. In the Senate, at the same session, for horse hire, $1,633! We really think the members might make their own pens and buy their own snuff, if $8 per diem is too small a compensation to enable them to hire horses whenever they feel disposed to show off their equestrian graces. Not many of them, we are sure, hire *pen-makers* at home. *Lynchburg Vir.*

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, by a vote of 330 to 84, have ordered to its 3d reading a bill making highway robbery and burglary punishable by *imprisonment for life*, instead of *death*.

JOURNAL
OF THE
American Silk Society,
AND
RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after full discussion, in the course of which a great mass of facts and valuable information was elicited.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention, that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of *commercial export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labor, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the Silk cause in the United States

Under the latter resolution the subscribe has been solicited to assume the editorial superintendence of the Journal to be published by the Society. And now, with not the least abatement of that fondness (not to say passion) for rural life, and all its pursuits, which prompted him eighteen years since to issue the first number of the old American Farmer, he is but too happy to salute once more his old friends and correspondents, promising to deserve new ones by the most assiduous endeavors (not incompatible with strict attention to his official duties) to accelerate the growth and progress of what he is convinced is destined to become a great branch of national industry, bringing into active exercise much of the now unproductive laboring power of the country, giving comfort to the widow and the orphan, by offering them suitable and remunerating employment; and making, in the aggregate, a large addition to the wealth and prosperity of our beloved Union.

Though Silk, and every thing connected with its production, and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the *chief design and aim* of the Journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of *Agriculture*, *Horticulture*, and *Rural* and *Domestic Economy*. Hence the adjunctive title "Rural Economist."

J. S. SKINNER.

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form. Each number will contain thirty two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed colored cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS

Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to GIDEON B. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary to the Society.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see Silk added to the list of American Staples, and who will have the kindness to give this prospectus a few insertions, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

February, 1839. 58—

WANTED,

A FIRST rate Journeyman Cabinet Maker, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

Apply to the subscriber, living six miles north of M'Cuistin, Trolinger & Co's Cotton Factory.

WILLEY MURRAY.

February 20. 58

Look at This.

THE Printing Establishment of the Milton Spectator is offered for sale on accommodating terms. To a practical printer, with a small family, the situation is a very desirable one. Professional and other engagements, demanding at present the whole of my time, alone prevent me from again assuming the Editorial chair, which, with some exceptions, has been to me a source of pleasure and profit. There is, perhaps, no village in the state that holds out better inducements for an establishment of the kind.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. Jan 21. 28—

Strays.

TAKEN up by John C. Douglas, living on the Oxford Road, about seven miles from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 9th inst. one SOW and five SHOATS, marked as fallows, viz. one spotted Sow, with a slit in each ear, one Shoat marked with a crop and under bit in the right ear and over bit in the left, and four Shoats unmarked—valued at eight dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger*.

February 13. 57—3w

ORANGE HOTEL.
Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad, his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17. 41tf—

Education.

THE subscriber has procured the service of the Rev. J. W. YORK, in his school, located five miles east of Hillsborough, in a private, healthy section of country.

The following branches will be taught: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and Book Keeping.

Board and Tuition will not exceed thirty six dollars per session of five months. School will commence on the 15th instant; Students can enter at any time during the session.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

January 12. 43—

BETHMONT
Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions, the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs. Morrow has given in the managent of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month

THOS. D. OLDHAM,
JAME TECMISON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22 51

Mantua Making.

THE subscriber having located herself in Hillsborough, respectfully informs the ladies of this place and its vicinity, that she is prepared to execute any kind of work in her line in the latest and most fashionable style. Her residence is at the Union Hotel.

ANN JOHNSON.

February 6. 56—

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the estate of WILLIAM STRAYHORN, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement, as no longer indulgence need be expected.

WM. DUSKIN, *Ex'r.*

February 6 56—3wp

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of LATIMER & MEBANE, or to JAMES MEBANE, Jr. are requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate settlement; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

January 23. 51—

CHINA,
Glass & Queensware.

JAME A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, Water Street,

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entirely new Stock of Goods in the above line, expressly adapted to the Southern trade. Every description of Rich CHINA in sets, and CUT GLASS, together with a complete assortment of Common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States.

Liberal credit will be given when required. Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. The patronage of his old friends, and the Mercantile Community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, is requested.

New York, January 8. 54

House and Lot
For Sale---in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell his House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Churton or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purposes of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two story framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each, and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Philips of this place, or to the subscriber.

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

December 4. 48—

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
☞ AT THIS OFFICE. ☜

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, a bound boy by the name of HIRAM PARKS. He is about nineteen years old, moderately well grown, spare built, and pale countenance. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me; but no thanks will be tendered, nor expenses paid. All persons are hereby forewarned harboring or employing him, as the law will be enforced to its fullest extent on such as may.

W. BRANNOCK.

January 30. 56—

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9 1838.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause: and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

He would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own, and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

FARMRE'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 32—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15 08—

Wheat and Flour.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a full supply of Family Flour, by the barrel or load. The highest price given for Wheat, at his mill.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

January 12. 53—

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
CANDIES,

Raisins,	Currants,
Oranges,	Almonds,
Lemons,	Walnuts,
Apples,	Brazil Nuts,
Figs,	Filberts,
Prunes,	Cheese,

and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.

December 6. 48—

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12. 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12 28—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN.
Hyattsville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough
April 5 65—

WILLIAM W. CRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns;

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A reduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.